The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4769 號九十六百七千四第 日七十二月正年酉癸治同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1873. 一拜禮 號四十二月二英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Feb. 22, GLENLYON, Brit. str., 1,350 Auld, London 29th Dec., Port Said 15th Jan., Suez 18th, Penang 9th Feb., Singapore 13th, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Feb. 22, DEUCALION, Brit. str., 1,639, C. Butler, Shanghai 18th Feb., General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Feb. 22, ELLORA, Brit. str., 1,770, Charles Fraser, Bombay 28th Jan., Galle 3rd Feb., Penang 9th, and Singapore 12th, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. S. Co.

Feb. 22, FORMOSA, Ger. bark, 274, Paulson, Saigon 8th January, and Cape St. James 12th, 6,450 piculs Rice.—MELCHERS & Co.

Feb. 22, FYEN, Danish bark, 311, Caspersen, Whampoa 19th February, General.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

Feb. 22, TA-AN-LAN, H.I.C.M. corvette, 700, Lebuch, from a Cruise.

Departures.

Feb. 22, ÆGEAN, str., for Java.

Feb. 22, BUSTORIANA N UNION, for Cagayan.

Feb. 22, ESMERALDA, str., for Manila.

Feb. 22, H.I.C.M. gun-boat PENG-CHAO-HOI, for a Cruise.

Feb. 23, OCEAN, for Canton.

Feb. 23, MADRAS, str., for Yokohama.

Feb. 23, DELTA, str., for Shanghai.

Feb. 23, DEUCALION, str., for Singapore and London.

Feb. 23, NORNA, str., for Swatow.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 22ND.

Esmeralda, str., for Manila.
Flintshire, str., for Shanghai.
Ocean, for Canton.
Norna, str., for Swatow.
Deucalion, str., for Singapore and London.

Passengers.

Per *Ellora*, str., from Bombay, &c.,—
For Hongkong.
From Southampton.—Dr. C. J. Wharry, Messrs. C. J. Barnes, A. H. C. Haselwood, Bernhard Grimm, Hon. A. C. Littleton and servant. From Brindisi.—Mr. E. Orlin. From Bombay.—Messrs. Gangjee Mawjee, B. John Mahomed, John Brilt. From Penang.—Four Chinese. From Singapore.—Eight Chinese.
For Shanghai.
From Venice.—Mr. Otto Muller. From Southampton.—Miss E. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper.
For Yokohama.
From Southampton.—Mr. C. Kinder, Dr. W. Hilston, R.N. From Venice.—H.E. M. von Brandt and servant, Messrs. S. Cocking, Von Knoblock, F. Kvien, Dr. Hermann Funk. From Brindisi.—Dr. Hilgendorf, Dr. Cochins. From Singapore.—Mr. W. D. Lovell.

Per *Glenlyon*, str., from London, &c.,—
23 Chinese.
Per *Deucalion*, str., from Shanghai,—
Mr. C. P. Sonter, and 19 Chinese.

Reports.

The German bark *Formosa* reports left Saigon on 8th January, and Cape St. James on the 12th, had strong monsoon and light sea throughout.

The British steamship *Deucalion* reports left Shanghai on 18th February, had to the White Dogs strong Northerly winds; from thence light Southerly winds and calms. On passing Turnabout, it was observed that the Lighthouse was progressing rapidly, and great crowds of people appeared to be at work on it.

The British steamship *Glenlyon* reports left London on 29th December, Port Said on 15th January, Suez on the 18th, Penang on the 9th February, and Singapore on the 13th. In the Bay of Biscay had very severe weather with hard gales and heavy sea from the Southward. After clearing the bay, had fine weather with light variable winds throughout the Mediterranean, and the Indian Ocean to the China Sea; from the 13th to the 19th had hard N.E. and N.N.E. monsoon; after which had light N.E. and Northerly winds to arrival.

The P. & O. steamship *Ellora* reports left Bombay on 28th January, Galle on 3rd Feb., Penang on the 9th, and Singapore on the 12th, at 6 a.m.; passed the steamship *Geelong*, from Hongkong, going in. On 13th February, at 10.30 a.m., passed a man-of-war, supposed to be H.M.S. *Barrosa*, steering to S.W., in lat. 4 33 N., long. 105.37 E. From lat. 5 N., long. 100 E., to lat. 15 N. and long. 114 E., experienced very strong monsoon, wind about N.N.E., with frequent heavy squalls of rain, and a high confused sea, other part of voyage fair weather.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 28th, Louisa from Hongkong, Adele from Shanghai; February 8th, Bonnie Dunkeld from Keelung.

DEPARTURES.

February 8th, Louisa for Falmouth; 10th, Adele for Shanghai.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 29th, Rose M. from British Columbia; February 1st, Galveston from New York; 2nd, Columbo from Foochow; 4th, Ocean from Hamburg, Windward from Burrard's Inlet; 6th, Portland from London; 8th, Lanan from Nagasaki; 9th, Surprise from New York, 10th Rickmers from Cardiff, Charley from Burrard's Inlet, Serpent from Nagasaki, Lady Louisa from Cardiff; 10th, Nardoo from Freemantle.

DEPARTURES.

January 28th, Vesta for Yokohama; 29th, Deogaum for America; February 1st, Zodiac for London; 4th, Salacia for Chefoo; 8th, Columba for Chefoo; 9th, Oscar Vidal for Hakodadi.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 22nd, Ariel, str., from Shanghai; 24th, Hongkong from Nagasaki; 25th, Lizzie Iredale from Liverpool, Gaucho from Nagasaki; Volga, str., from Hongkong; 26th, Mary Mildred from Shanghai; 28th, Hans from Havre; 29th, Costa Rica, str., from Shanghai; 30th, J. H. Jessen from Hongkong; February 2nd, Bombay, str., from Hongkong, Hebe from Shanghai, Aug. Leffler, str., from Hongkong; 3rd, New York, str., from Shanghai; 7th, China, str., from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

January 23rd, Eilen Goodspeed for Hongkong; 24th, Japan, str., for Hongkong, Lauderdale for Hiogo; 25th, Glamorganshire for Hiogo; 28th, Madras, str., for Hongkong, Oregonian, str., for Shanghai; 29th, Ormoy for Kobe; 30th, Mercury for Sydney, Phase, str., for Hongkong; February 1st, Hans for Kobe.

MANILA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 25th, British corvette Thalia from Singapore, N. Lautaro from Barcelona, Esmeralda, str., from Amoy and Hongkong, Banian from Hongkong, Mindoro, str., from Singapore February 3rd, Russian frigate Svetlana from Hongkong, Rus. corvette Vitiaz from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

January 25th, Panay, str., for Singapore, British corvette Thalia for Hongkong; 28th, William Fruing for San Francisco; 30th, Villa de Rivadavia for Hongkong; February 4th Esmeralda, str., for Hongkong and Amoy.

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, ESQ.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
R. R. Sellins, Esq. | H. Melchers, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Thos. Tyler, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowett.
H. B. Lemann, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, is payable on and after FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
tf 273 Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with instructions received from the Board of Directors, the HONGKONG BRANCH will be closed on 31st December, 1872, after which date Messrs. GILMAN & Co. will act as Agents for the Bank at this Port.
H. HUGHES,
Manager, Hongkong Branch.
2, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 13th December, 1872. [3m 2178

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding.....	3 " ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding.....	6 " ¼ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents,
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent,*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April, 1872.

To be Let.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 1, in Seymour Terrace, at present in the occupation of A. HANCOCK, Esq. Possession on the 1st May next.
HOUSE No. 7, in Caine Road, formerly occupied by T. PYKE, Esq. Possession on the 1st March next. Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 258 Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in Hollywood Road in thorough good order, having eight rooms and a fine view of the harbour. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 12, Hollywood Road.
251 Hongkong, 11th February, 1873.

TO LET.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, Queen's Road East. Address "Y. Z.," *Daily Press* Office.
tf 226 Hongkong, 7th February, 1873.

TO LET,
From 1st proximo.

THAT desirable HOUSE marked B, Hollywood Road, facing HOTEL D'EUROPE, at present occupied by S. D. GURBOY, Esq.
Apply to
A. A. DE MELLO & Co., *Macao,*
OR
ROZARIO & Co., *Hongkong.*
1m 209 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873.

TO LET.

THAT Desirable RESIDENCE known as "PERSEPOLIS" situated in Bonham Road, containing 12 Rooms, (besides Basement Story), Bath Rooms, &c., Water and Gas throughout, also large Garden, Croquet Ground, Stabling, &c. Possession on 15th March.
Apply to
BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
House Agents.
tf 22 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

TO LET.

WITH possession on the 1st January next, or prior to that date if required, that Commodious TWO-STORIED HOUSE situated in Caine Road, and known as "Forest Lodge," with Out-offices, Stabling, Coach-house, Aviaries, Garden, and also a Croquet Lawn attached. Has Gas and Water laid throughout.
For further particulars, apply to
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
tf 1842 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1872.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession).

THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled-stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid throughout. Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after SATURDAY next, the 18th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 112 Hongkong, 16th January, 1873.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of $3 (Three Dollars) per cent. to 31st December, 1872, declared at the Half-yearly Meeting of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after MONDAY next, the 27th instant. Shareholders may obtain Dividend Warrants for the same on application to the undersigned.
By Order of the Board,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
tf 155 Hongkong, 24th January, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above mentioned Company are hereby requested to hand to the Undersigned before the First day of March next, papers shewing their contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1872, in order that their share of the divisible profits may be ascertained. Should such Contributors fail to render the returns specified, their accounts will be made up in conformity with the books of the Company.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Sixth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
2163 Hongkong, 10th December, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

Auctions.

FURNITURE AUCTION.

ENGLISH AND CHINA-MADE FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of S. D. GURBAY, Esq., Hollywood Road, (opposite the American Consulate,)
TO-MORROW,
the 25th February, 1873, at noon.—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Carved CHAIRS and COUCHES, Marble-top TABLES, PIANO, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, CARPET, GASALIERS, BEDSTEADS, CHESTS of DRAWERS, Mahogany WARDROBE with Mirror Doors, Marble-top WASHSTANDS, SIDEBOARDS, CROCKERY, GLASS, and ELECTRO PLATED WARE.
&c., &c., &c.
Also,
Sundry OFFICE FURNITURE.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
249 Hongkong, 11th February, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 25th day of February, 1873, at 2 P.M.,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
A Fine Assortment of JAPANESE LACQUERED WARE, BRONZES, IVORY CARVINGS, CRYSTAL BALLS, &c.,—
Comprising Work TABLES, BOXES of various descriptions, TRAYS, TABLES, Bronze VASES, ORNAMENTS.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
303 Hongkong, 21st February, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of the late W. D. AUTEY, Esq., No. — Hollywood Road, on
MONDAY,
the 3rd March, 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Damask Covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, Marble-top and other TABLES, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, CARPETS, GASALIERS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, CLOCKS, ELECTRO PLATE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS and SERVICES.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of descriptions, at purchasers' risk from the fall of the hammer.
299 Hongkong, 20th February, 1873.

SPANISH CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

THE Office has been REMOVED to No. 7, Gage Street. Office hours:—11 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Saturdays, 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By authorization of the Consul for Spain,
JOSE DE NAVARRO,
Vice-Consul.
1m 178 Hongkong, 28th January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of this Colony, that he is ready to give LESSONS in ENGLISH and FRENCH, and solicits their kind patronage. Terms moderate.
Apply to J. M. HANLON, *No. 12, Aberdeen Street, Hongkong.*
6m 210 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873.

PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS.

MR. W. MORRIS begs to notify to the Inhabitants of Hongkong that he has taken Premises in Wyndham Street, next door to Mr. W. P. FLOYD'S Photographic Rooms, where he can repair Harmoniums, Pianos, &c., at moderate charges, and hopes by strict attention to merit a fair share of their patronage.
Pianos tuned by the year at $5 per month.
Lessons given in Music, two lessons per week, at $5 per month.
1m 190 Hongkong, 31st January, 1873.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICH. VERSICHERUNGS-GESELLSCHAFT "DONAU," VIENNA, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
6m 2113 Hongkong, 1st December, 1872.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... } 3 " ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding..... } 6 " ¼ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

Notices of Firms.

MR. JAMES BRUCE is authorised to sign our firm per procuration until further notice.
TAIT & Co.
1m 278 Amoy, 11th February, 1873.

MR. CARDROSS GRANT has been admitted a Partner in our firm.
BRADLEY & Co.
tf 1 Swatow, 1st January, 1873.

MR. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED have this day been admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. J. ALADOE a partner in my firm, which will henceforth be conducted under the style of MEYER, ALADOE & Co.
ADOLPH E. MEYER.
3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ADOLF EIMECKE in our firms at Canton and Hongkong, ceased on the 31st December, 1872.
From this day Mr. OTTO BENECKE becomes a partner in both houses.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
3m 9 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

MR. HERMANN STOLTERFOHT has been authorized to sign our firm.
HESSE & Co.
tf 11 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. H. BEEMANN in our firm ceases from this date.
CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.
tf 12 Hongkong, 31st December, 1872.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. H. H. WARDEN and Mr. DAVID KING, Jr., in our firm ceased in the 31st December last.
Mr. E. W. STEVENS is admitted a partner from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 14 China, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Mr. H. L. NORONHA, in the Printing Establishment of the Undersigned, ceased on the 30th of September last.
Mr. D. NORONHA, Senior, has re-assumed the managing business of the office.
NORONHA & SONS.
3m 2249 Hongkong, 24th December, 1872.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT One Hundred Thousand (100,000) FIRE BRICKS, and Seventy (70) Tons of FIRE CLAY. Apply to
HARVEY SCORGIE,
China Sugar Refinery.
7d 294 Hongkong, 20th February, 1873.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE SHIPPING-BUILDING YARD OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

ADMIRABLY situated on the Beach to the East of the Foreign Concession, Kobe, and furnished with an extensive supply of every requisite for the carrying on of a SHIPWRIGHT'S Business, together with surplus Plant and Tools, Blacksmith's Forges, Tools, &c., &c.
For further particulars, apply to
W. K. BOARD & Co.
1m 291 Hiogo, January 31st, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.
The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	¼ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	½ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 "

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	½ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days ¼ per cent.
Not exceeding..... 1 month ½ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... } 3 " ¼ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding..... } 6 " ½ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 "
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, Club Chambers, at 2 P.M. TO-DAY, the 24th Feb., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, the Report of the Directors, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT DUNCAN,
Acting Secretary.
12d 260 Hongkong, 24th February, 1873.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 24th February, both days inclusive.
By order,
ROBERT DUNCAN,
Acting Secretary.
20d 211 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fourth Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon TO-DAY, the 24th February, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts for the year 1872 and the Report of the Directors, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th February, both days inclusive.
By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
20d 212 Hongkong, 24th February, 1872.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Third Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company, will be held at the Company's Office, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, at 3 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and Report of the Board of Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1872.
The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
28d 199 Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Third Ordinary General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the East Point Office, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 27th instant, both dates inclusive.
Per order,
J. W. TORREY,
General Manager.
10d 284 Hongkong, 17th February, 1873.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fourth Ordinary Annual MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 32, Queen's Road, on SATURDAY, the 1st March, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1872, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
12d 208 Hongkong, 4th February, 1873.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th instant to the 1st March next, both days included.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
219 Hongkong, 6th February, 1873.

FOR THE RACE BALL.

THOMPSON & HIND

HAVE just received, ex French Mail, a Choice Assortment of
SILK and WOOL GRENADINES,
in Colors and Styles,
Suitable for Dinner and Evening Wear.
ORGANDIES and SWISS MUSLINS,
With White and Colored Figures and Stripes.
FRENCH FLOWERS AND MILLINERY.
A GOOD STOCK OF
HUMAN HAIR,
in Short and Long Lengths,
HAIR NETS,
CHIGNON BLOCK,
AND
FRIZZETS.
Also,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES
of the newest make.
33, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.*
288 Hongkong, 18th February, 1873.

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships, also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and, Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ½ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. } ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.... } ⅞ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

Intimations.

THE departure of the Steamship "KWANG TUNG," for Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow, is postponed.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
307 Hongkong, 24th February, 1873.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW, AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship
"HAI-LOONG"
Captain Farrow, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 25th instant, at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
2d 308 Hongkong, 24th February, 1873.

TO LET,
From the 1st March next.

THE HOUSE No. 31, Wyndham Street. Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
2w 306 Hongkong, 24th February, 1873.

WANTED ON BOTTOMRY.

20,000 DOLLARS. On the HULL and RIGGING of the British Ship *Alhambra*, for the voyage hence to San Francisco.
TENDERS, to be addressed to the Undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., on or before noon of FRIDAY, the 28th current.
CHAS. H. NELSON,
Master, British Ship "Alhambra."
5d 309 Hongkong, 24th February, 1873.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPAN

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"
For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,
In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;
also of
THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(Designed expressly for this Work);
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;
besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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Swatow	Messrs.	QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
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Ningpo	"	KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai	"	HALL & HOLTZ.
"	"	KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports	"	HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang	"	HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
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Hiogo, Osaka	The C. & J. TRADING Co.	
Yokohama	Messrs.	LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
"	Mr.	E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	Messrs.	J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon	"	M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore	*Straits Times* Office.	
Calcutta	*Englishman* Office.	
London	Mr.	F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"		GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"	Messrs.	TRÜBNER & Co.
"	"	BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco	Mr.	L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs.	S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.

BIRTH.

At the *China Mail* Office, on Friday, the 21st February, the wife of GEO. MURRAY BAIN, Esq., of a daughter, stillborn.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1873.

ATTENTION was recently called by the correspondents of the Northern papers to the distress which has been undergone by the Chinese at Tientsin, in consequence of the cold weather during the winter, and especially in consequence of the absence of fuel. This distress is of annual recurrence, and the remedy for it is within easy reach of the people, but for the obstructiveness and weakness of the Government. The coal mines near Tientsin, it has been over and over again shown by scientific observers, could be worked with facility, and not only would employment be given to a large number of starving people, and a great resource which it would unquestionably pay the Chinese to develop made available, but one of the severest wants, pressing hardest upon the poorest classes, be removed, were this step adopted. It would be impossible even in China, to imagine a more melancholy spectacle than the exhibition which is made of official obstructiveness, in the steady refusal of the Chinese authorities to permit the mines to be worked. If it resulted in nothing more than the Chinese people being deprived of a valuable article both for home use and for commerce, it would be a subject for regret, but when it takes the shape of allowing the people to suffer extreme distress for the want of a commodity actually at their own doors, it seems to us foreigners an amount of folly scarcely conceivable. But even regarded from the Chinese point of view, there are grave reasons for endeavouring to open the mines. It is a tradition with the natives that revolts are justifiable when the people want food; and it is for this reason that the Chinese authorities are in the habit of distributing rice to the people, just as in ancient Rome it was the habit to distribute bread. Indeed, the connection between abject want and rebellion is too obvious to escape the notice of far less shrewd observers than the Chinese, and if the officials have unfortunately little care for the welfare of the masses from benevolent motives, they are quite alive to the importance of averting grave distress in any given district. It is upon this principle that their policy of prohibiting the export of grain has been conceived; but in this matter, as in many others, the Chinese mind has stopped short at the first, and most obvious bearing of the principle, and has not gone so far as to perceive that in order to place the people in a condition of prosperity, they must be as careful of the development of all other national resources as of the one which forms the ordinary staple of life. There is no doubt that the Chinese masses act to a very great extent upon their principles in regard to want being an excuse for rebellion, and that the spurious amenability to authority which forms a part of the Chinese character, and is, we think, as a rule much overestimated, and mistaken for sincere loyalty, soon gives way when the people begin to suffer from a grave calamity, and a rising of this kind takes place, commonly carried out with the courage of despair.

It seems strange that if no other consideration could influence the Chinese to depart from their traditional policy, and to permit foreign appliances to be used for the development of the mines, this one at least should not have had its weight with them. It would be imagined that the Chinese officials could not fail to see how much it is in their power to gain in a most important part of the country, inasmuch as it is close to the capital and the seat of Government, simply by allowing the development of those resources which have been placed by Providence at the disposal of the Chinese people. But obvious as this consideration seems, it is to be feared that the existing Government has so little confidence in its power to inaugurate anything new, that it will only take this clearly advantageous step in deference to pressure from foreign nations, and that but for this the people around Tientsin would go on for centuries more suffering annually from cold and hunger, while millions of dollars' worth of fuel lies buried almost under their feet. We do not know whether this special view of the subject has yet been pressed upon the Chinese Government; but cannot help thinking it is one which might commend itself to the native official mind as being in accordance with principles fully recognised, but most defectively acted upon by the Chinese themselves.

On Saturday telegraphic communication with Shanghai was re-established; and the branch line to Amoy is now in working order.

The steamers *Sinde* and *Chinkiang* arrived at Shanghai on the 22nd inst., and the *Meikong*, *Yangtsze*, *Glenroy*, and *Namoa* (the last via the coast) left for Hongkong that day.

An alarm of fire was again given at the Central Station at 6 p.m. on Saturday last, it having been reported that one had broken out in West Street, but the alarm turned out to be false.

It is notified that Dr. Charles John Wharry has reported his arrival in the Colony, and is appointed superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, under instructions from the Secretary of State.

Mr. Adolph Eimbcke is officially recognised as Peruvian Consul, and Mr. Frenseberg, Interpreter of the German Consulate, is recognised provisionally as German Consul, vice Eimbcke, retired.

The usual salutes on Washington's Birthday (Saturday) were not fired, in consequence of there not being any United States man-of-war in harbour, the *Monacacy*, daily expected, not having arrived. The American residents were, however, heartily congratulated on the return of the anniversary of the founder of the Republic, and the day was by no means forgotten at the festivities usual during the Races.

For some unsertable reason the Merchant Shipping Act of August, 1871 (which came in force January, 1872) and is no doubt known by heart by this time by all interested in shipping matters, is "published for general information" in the *Government Gazette* of Saturday. Perhaps our vigilant authorities had better republish the Habeas Corpus Act, for general information too.

Punch No. 5 made its appearance the day before the Races. The number is amusing and contains another good addition to the Hongkong picture gallery. It is not quite up to the last two numbers, but contains some capital jokes, and, considering the dearth of subjects there has been of late, is quite up to what could be expected. The poem "Loddolly" is very cleverly written and displays much talent for burlesque description. *Punch* will do well to "cultivate" the contributor.

THE RACES.

Third Day, February 22nd.

The racing on the third day fully came up to that of the previous ones, the great event, the Ladies' Purse, being one of the finest races of the Meeting. The weather continued to be superb, a little more cloudy than on Thursday and Friday, which, if less pleasant for the spectators, was better for the racing.

1.—THE SUBSCRIPTION CHALLENGE CUP,—presented,—value 100 Guineas, for China Ponies, the *bona fide* Property of Hongkong and Canton Residents of not less than six months immediately previous to date of Entry. Weights as per scale. Entrance $5. To be won two years consecutively by a Pony or Ponies the *bona fide* property of the same Owner. Two-miles.

Mr. Middleton's Coroner, 11st. 4lbs.....1
Mr. Lowcock's Surprise, 10st. 12lbs.....2
Mr. Joe's The Duffer, 10st. 12lbs.....3
Mr. Paul's Banker, 11st. 4lbs.....0

Banker was the first to show in front after the start, Surprise being held back to wait upon the favourite. Passing the stand, Banker was still leading, followed by The Duffer, Coroner, and Surprise, close up. This order was not interrupted all the way round to the Black Rock, where, however, Banker and The Duffer had drawn away from the other two and established a good lead. The second time past the stand, Banker was leading by two or three lengths, Coroner having come up level with The Duffer, with Surprise on his quarter. Shortly after this Coroner pushed ahead, followed by Surprise, the pace being now far too great for the others. Banker pulled up, and The Duffer was left utterly in the lurch, while the two leading ponies made a capital race down the hill and up the straight, Coroner winning a hotly contested race by a couple of lengths. Time, 4m. 46s.

2.—THE LADIES' PURSE, for China, Manila and Japan Ponies that have run at this Meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards. Entrance for Ponies accepting, $5. One-mile.

Mr. Kushan's Leechcraft, 11st. 3lbs.....1
Mr. Campoo's Royalist, 10st. 0lbs.....2
Mr. Yorke's Hollyhock, 10st. 0lbs.....3
Capt. Gumrie's Spotted Dog, 10st 0lbs...0
Mr. Joe's Marshal Ney, catch.....0
Mr. Lowcock's New Tiger, 10st. 5lbs.....0
Mr. Percy's Rococo, catch.....0

The following was the handicapping of some of the ponies that did not run: Snowdrift, 13st 0lbs.; Handicraft, 11st. 7lbs.; Hercules and Coronet, 11st. 2lbs.; Coroner, 11st. 0lbs.; Sleepy Hollow and Surprise, 10st. 9lbs.; Chance and Général, 10st. 5lbs.—A false start took place, and Spotted Dog went half way round before he was stopped. After this a good start was effected, Hollyhock and Leechcraft going away in front, New Tiger at one time looked dangerous, and at the Rock before the finish Royalist put on a capital spurt, and passing Hollyhock challenged Leechcraft at the straight. With all his weighting however, Leechcraft won in a canter. New Tiger was a good third. Time, 2m. 16s. Miss Kennedy, in presenting the purse to the winning Jockey, said that she had great pleasure in handing it to him on behalf of the ladies in Hongkong, who all joined with her in hoping that he would keep it as an evidence of their appreciation of his success, and their hope that others would follow his good example. Mr. Dunn expressed his extreme regret at a most unexpected accident. Fully assured that he would gain the purse, he had before leaving Shanghai prepared a most appropriate speech, but his boy had most stupidly left it in his trunk on board the steamer (laughter). Under the circumstances, he could not reply as he could wish, but must confine himself to simply expressing his thanks for the prize, and his sincere appreciation of the graceful and complimentary remarks with which it was presented (cheers.)

3.—THE CANTON CUP, open to all Ponies. Winners at this Meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance $5. Three-quarters-of-a-mile.

Mr. Henry's Sleepy Hollow, 10st. 12lbs...1
Mr. Caledonia's Chance, 10st. 12lbs.....2
Mr. Lowcock's Hercules, 11st. 1lb.....3
Mr. Percy's Acrobat, 10st. 12lbs.....0
Mr. Campoo's Cromwell, 11st. 1lb.....0
Mr. Lowcock's Coronet, 11st. 4lbs.....0
Mr. Joe's The Shroff, 10st. 12lbs.....0
Mr. Paul's Broker, 10st. 12lbs.....0
Major Newbolt's Mufti, 10st. 12lbs.....0
Mr. Allan's Gambusino, 10st. 9lbs.....0

After a false start, the ponies got away well together, Chance and Coronet coming to the front, and making the pace very fast. Passing the rock, Hercules, followed by Sleepy Hollow, came away from the rock, and passed Coronet, Hercules challenging Chance on turning up the straight. Here, however, Sleepy Hollow was let out, and immediately came away from everything and won in a canter. Chance and Hercules raced hard for second place. Time, 1m. 39s. Sleepy Hollow's starting in this race was a surprise to those who had sold him in sweeps for a song, after his victory in the Flyaway Stakes. It had, however, been ruled that Sleepy Hollow was not "a winner at this meeting," and was therefore not excluded.

4.—THE FAKEI CUP, value $200, presented by the American Community of Hongkong and Canton, for all China, Manila and Japan Ponies. Three Ponies from *bona fide* opposing Stables to start or no Race. Weight for inches. Entrance $10. From the Black Rock twice round and in.

Mr. Sebrof's Snowdrift, 10st. 12lbs.....1
Mr. Yorke's Handicraft, 10st. 12lbs.....2
Mr. Middleton's Coroner, 11st. 4lbs.....3
Mr. Campoo's Royalist, 11st. 1lb.....0
Mr. Henry's Major Domo, 11st. 1lb.....0

Considerable interest was manifested in this race, in part on account of the day being Washington's birthday. Major Domo went off with the lead, making the running, followed at a short distance by Handicraft, Coroner, Royalist, and Snowdrift. Shortly after passing the Black Rock, Major Domo fell back, and Handicraft made the running, followed by Coroner, Royalist, and Snowdrift in that order. At the Bridge, Major Domo pulled up, and the other ponies continued as above for some distance, when Snowdrift was seen pushing forward and running alongside of Coroner, these two ponies coming to the front shortly after passing the Black Rock. Shortly after, Snowdrift took the lead, Coroner fell behind Handicraft, and Snowdrift won easily by about three lengths.—Time, 5m. 20s.

5.—THE STAND PLATE.—A Steeple Chase for all China, Manila and Japan Ponies. Entrance $5, with $100 from the Fund. Weight, 11st. 7lbs. Winner of the Flyaway Stakes, 12st. Three Ponies from opposing Stables to start or no Race. From the Two-mile post twice round and in.

Mr. Henry's Sleepy Hollow.....1
Mr. Brevoort's Shadow.....2
Mr. Campoo's Cromwell.....0
Mr. Prior's Blarney.....0
Mr. Kieselack's Munter.....0

At the first embankment Blarney, who was leading, refused the jump and turned round across the path of Shadow on the right, where he calmly fell down. Shadow made a good effort to clear the whole obstacle, but only succeeded in coming down on top of Blarney. However, the Jocks were mounted again very shortly, and joined the race. Blarney's rider was thrown again at the next bank, Shadow going clear over it. After the third jump, Sleepy Hollow began to put some distance between himself and his opponents, Shadow being the only thing likely to compete with him. Sleepy and Shadow both took the water jump in first-rate style, and Shadow now gained upon and passed the leader. Shadow maintained his lead over the next two jumps, after which Sleepy passed him again. As the two leaders went over the third jump (second time) Cromwell accomplished the first (second time), having got over the water somehow in the meanwhile. Sleepy Hollow increased the lead after this, and when clear of the water jump the second time was supposed to be certain of the race. Not quite so certain, however, when he refused the last jump, with Shadow coming up fast behind. But Sleepy had a first-rate rider, who turned his pony round in his own length and put him at the jump again without losing a yard. Shadow meanwhile was baulked by Munter, who was here overtaken on his first trip round, and so Sleepy Hollow won a very good race, amidst the loud applause of the spectators. Shadow made quite as good a contest of it as did Général on the previous day, but of course Sleepy Hollow's extra 7lbs. on Saturday have to be borne in mind. Time, 5m. 50s.

6.—THE CHAMPION STAKES.—A forced Entry for all China, Manila and Japan Ponies, winners at this Meeting, optional to beaten Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance $20, with $100 from the Fund. One-mile-and-a-half.

Mr. Sebrof's Snowdrift, 10st. 12lbs.....1
Mr. Kushan's Leechcraft, 10st. 9lbs.....2
Mr. Lowcock's Hercules, 11st. 1lb.....0

Only Leechcraft and Hercules came to contest the honours of the Meeting with Snowdrift. Leechcraft jumped off with a lead of a couple of lengths, Hercules and Snowdrift following at Leechcraft's pace. At the Stand, however, Snowdrift had decided to part company with Hercules, and on his coming up to Leechcraft the pace was tremendously increased and Hercules was left nowhere. Both ponies were going splendidly, without any riding, and as nearly neck and neck together as possible, down to the straight. Here Snowdrift was allowed to head his antagonist, and Leechcraft had to be called upon, and though he responded gamely it was perfectly clear that he could not hope to approach the winner. Time, 3m. 30s.

A match between Blarney and Cromwell was run just before the Consolation. It was a level race as far as the corner, where Blarney took the lead and won as he liked.

7.—THE CONSOLATION STAKES, for all beaten China, Manila and Japan Ponies, at this Meeting. Catch Weights. Entrance $5, with $75 from the Fund. Once round.

Mr. Sebrof's Cakes and Ale.....1
Mr. Yorke's Général.....2
Mr. Caledonia's Chance.....3
Mr. Joe's The Shroff.....0
Mr. Joe's The Duffer.....0
Mr. Paul's Banker.....0
Mr. Paul's Broker.....0
Mr. Henry's Major Domo.....0
Mr. Melchers' Schlimm.....0
Mr. Kieselack's Munter.....0

This was supposed to lie between Général and Chance, and as it turned out, the consolation was only snatched from the former at the last moment by a piece of fine jockeyship on the part of Cakes and Ale's rider. Chance and Banker went off with the lead, which they kept for some distance. Général put on the pace down the hill, where Cakes and Ale and Broker were also observed coming up rapidly, Banker having by this time given up his second place. Général beat Chance in coming up the straight, and appeared to have the race in his hands, when Cakes and Ale came along at a rush, urged by his rider, who succeeded in landing him the winner by a short neck; Chance a bad third. Time, 1m. 56s.

8.—THE NATIVE SCRAMBLE, for China Ponies only: First Pony, $25; Second, $10; Third, $5; to be ridden by Chinamen. Catch Weights. Once round.

Coroner.....1
Surprise.....2
Marshal Ney.....3

Seven ponies started, very evenly with one exception (the exception came back in disgust and was loudly cheered) and great amusement was afforded by the free use of the whip by the native Jocks almost as soon as their ponies were under way. Coronet and Surprise were, however, very well ridden, and the winner was deservedly cheered for his excellent jockeyship. Shortly after the finish another pony was missed, and as nobody had brought any news of him there was some anxiety about him. Those who had good telescopes, however, found him half way up the straight at an obstinate stand-still. Not being able to win, he decidedly objected to coming in last, and the boy had to dismount and lead him in.

This amusing race concluded the meeting of 1873.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

ON SUSPICION.

Two coolies named Wong-a-cheong and Chun-a-chune, were charged by Lee-a-ming, cook to Mr. Noronha, on suspicion of having broken his head.

Complainant stated on the 21st he went to the Races, and when in the middle of the course he saw the defendants and others fighting. He also went in amongst the crowd, and was attacked by a number of men. He got his head broken by a blow from a bamboo. Cannot say that either of the defendants did it.

Lo-a-long, a servant to the Police in the Central Station, deposed to seeing the defendants and others fighting with the complainant.

Defendants, who said they were not fighting, but because they are Toon-koon men they were given into custody. The first witness was fighting with them.

Defendants were discharged with a caution.

NEGLECT OF DUTY.

The case in which William Samuels, a West Indian Chain Gang Guard man of the Victoria Gaol, is charged with neglect of duty, on the event of the escape of prisoners on the 21st December last, having been remanded from that date, came on again on Saturday last.

Mr. F. Douglas, sworn, stated he is Superintendent of the Victoria Gaol. There is an order that Chain Gang Guard men, when on duty with convicts working on the public roads, have their muskets loaded.

Defendant stated he knew of the order, but he forgot to load his musket.

Defendant was convicted of misconduct in the performance of his duty, and was fined $10, in default one month's imprisonment and having no funds, went to gaol.

DUST-BIN RAKER.

A coolie named Wong-a-soo, charged by the Inspector of Nuisances, with raking the dust-bin in Ice House-lane all over the lane, was fined $2, in default 7 days' hard labor.

STRIPPING THE ISLAND.

Two men and five women, named Cheong-cheong-moey, Cheong-lok-moey, Lee-a-cheong, Cheong-a-sum, Wong-a-cheong, Tsang-a-kow, and Yune-a-moey, apprehended on the Pok-foo-lum-road by P.C. 517, each with two bundles of shrubs, having done their best towards denuding the hills of everything green, were fined in the sum of 50 cents each, in default one day's hard labor.

AN EVENING VISITOR.

A married woman named Chun-a-hoy, charged a hawker named Sui-yung-kwai, as follows.

Complainant said at 7.30 p.m. of the 21st she was in the upper floor of her house which opens to the hill, when the defendant opened the back door and began to shake his hands. She asked him what was the matter, and he said that he had run away from an unlicensed opium shop, where the Police had entered. She became afraid, and called a Chinese constable.

Defendant said he was a hawker, and was selling his goods in an opium smoking shop, when the Police entered to apprehend some persons, and being afraid he ran away.

Defendant was discharged.

SNATCHING.

Lee-a-chune, cook to Mr. Petersen, charged a coolie named Yune-a-chun, with snatching his umbrella.

Complainant stated on the 21st instant he went to the Races, and at 4 p.m. he was about leaving the course, having a silk umbrella under his arm. The defendant snatched the umbrella from him, and run away towards the Praya. He pursued him and missed him, but in a few minutes he again saw him on the Praya. The defendant seeing him, again ran. He, however, got near to him and he struck him (complainant) on the breast; a man passing, who was unknown to him, stopped the defendant, and he gave him into custody. The defendant by that time had disposed of his umbrella.

Tam-ah-chee, a farmer, deposed to apprehending the defendant, being chased by complainant.

Defendant stated he saw the first witness was gambling and having a quarrel with the gamblers. He interfered to separate them; the first witness thought that he was concerned with the gamblers, and when he met him on the Praya, having about ten men with him, he accused him of stealing an umbrella. He denied having run away.

Ho-ah-tom, declared, said he knew nothing about the case, but he knew that the defendant had been employed as a coolie at the new Pier.

Sergeant Freeman stated that he identified the defendant. He was convicted of stealing iron from the new Pier about 12 months back.

Defendant was sent to three months hard labor.

A KIDNAPPING CASE.

Three women named Fan-a-yee, Yeong-a-fook, and Ho-a-lee, were charged with forcibly attempting to compel a young kidnapped girl to enter a brothel owned by the two first defendants, who wished to buy her from the third defendant. It appears the girl was kidnapped some three months back from the interior, from her uncle, and taken to Canton, where she was sold to the last defendant for $53, who kept her till the last few days, when she brought her down to Hongkong and sold her to the first defendant, who is the mistress of a brothel, and the girl refusing to be made a prostitute, was detained in the brothel by the whole three defendants. But the first defendant finding she could not prevail on the girl to become a prostitute, wanted to send her back to last defendant, and on the road was met by some of the friends of the girl's uncle, who gave the defendants into custody.

The case was remanded.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(From a London Correspondent.)

THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

LONDON, 10th Jan., 1873.

The chief item of intelligence is the death of the Emperor Napoleon, which took place yesterday at Chislehurst, a little before noon. You will have heard of the event long before this reaches you, and therefore I need not write much on the subject. He had been suffering for some years from what turned out to be stone in the bladder. This it was decided to crush by the new process, and on the 2nd instant the necessary operation was performed by Sir Henry Thompson. The stone was found to have attained a great size, and could not be crushed at once. On the 6th instant the operation was repeated, and so successful were the results, that it had been determined to operate for the third time at noon yesterday. He spent the night well, and had a strong vigorous pulse, but at about ten in the morning he commenced sinking rapidly, losing all consciousness, and within two hours he died—as is supposed, either from the stoppage of the circulation by a clot of blood, or by the rapid failure of the heart's action. The most lively sympathy has been displayed by all classes throughout his illness, and the profoundest regret at his death. In fact, more respect and regret could not have been shown had he been in the height of his power, and on a visit to this country. It is universally felt that in him England had a true friend, and one who confided in and thoroughly understood us.

HOME POLITICS.

The only subject in connection with home politics that has shown any signs of vitality is the land question, which is being freely canvassed. The principal point in dispute lies in the question between the relative and respective advantages of large and small holdings. There can be no doubt that to the prevalence of large holdings in England is to be ascribed the excessive pauperism under which England groans, simply for the reason that the career of our agricultural laborer is so utterly hopeless, that he sees no termination to it except through the poor house, and consequently loses his self reliance and respect in the debasement of the conviction. This is admitted on all hands, and it is pretty generally acknowledged that the system of peasant-proprietorship will cure this sad national defect. But it seems to me, notwithstanding all that has been written on the subject, that the main point, namely, the result as it will affect the yield of the soil, has been entirely overlooked. No doubt, large level plains can be more effectively dealt with by the capitalist than by the small proprietor, because the outlay on agricultural machinery, on roads, draining, manure, stock, and buildings, will absorb a large amount of capital, which can be more profitably employed on a very large, than even on a moderate scale. But in hilly or rocky districts, where machinery cannot be used, the case is very different; there a peasant can build his shanty, and keeping a few goats, fowls, and pigs, eke out a subsistence by reclaiming small plots of ground on which to grow a little corn and other necessaries. Such a peasant would eschew the workhouse, and would be occupied in a way that the capitalist would be quite abroad in. This, no doubt, is the reason that wherever peasants have to contend for subsistence with mountain regions, workhouses are unknown—but where the peasants become the property of the land owner, the case is very different.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns for last year have been issued. Our Exports for 1872 amounted to 256 millions against 223 millions in 1871 and 199 millions in 1870. The most singular feature in these returns to my mind is this—that notwithstanding the enormous advance in the price of coal, the export, instead of falling off, as might have been anticipated, has slightly increased, conclusively showing that those countries which use coals, and are, therefore, the most likely to compete with us in manufactures, are nipped in the enhanced value of this necessary, just as well as we are—and that those countries which produce their own coal can have none to spare for export. The present state of affairs requires deep study and reflection, and is certainly exceptional in so far as there lacks all precedent to form a judgment by. For instance, trade, has hitherto been regulated in extent by the value of money. How comes it, then, that although money never was so dear of late years as during 1872, trade was never previously so brisk? Again, hitherto when dear money and bad crops have happened in conjunction, very hard times have been the inevitable result—yet both these evils happened in 1872, and the result was quite the reverse. Nor does there seem to be much chance of alleviation from these influences—for although the Bank rate has been reduced until it now reaches 4½ per cent. (a high rate as compared with ordinary times) it is demonstrable that owing to the excessive rain having prevented the sowing of the winter wheat, the deficit on the coming crops may be estimated at 16 millions of pounds sterling. Moreover, a rotten plank appears to have been discovered. A firm named John F. Pawson & Co., of good repute and very long standing, suddenly and unexpectedly collapsed the other day, with liabilities approaching a million sterling. They were wholesale drapers, and on investigating their accounts, the fact was elicited that competition had driven the drapery business of the metropolis, especially about the suburbs, into the earth. The balances due by the shopkeepers were enormous, and the only course to be taken was to insist on these debtors adopting the plan of selling off their stocks at any available sacrifice. Several other wholesale dealers have since succumbed, and a large number of shopkeepers are involved. It is ruinous to force these latter into bankruptcy, as such a step would of necessity cause their stocks being brought to the hammer. It is surprising to learn the amounts for which these shopkeepers fail, £50,000 to £100,000 is quite common. Equally surprising is it to learn the cost value of their stocks, half a million sterling is not uncommon. The system must be wrong. I do not think that bad debts by customers is the cause of the break down, or the law reports would contain some evidence of the fact. Rents are high, advertising costly, expenses large, dead stock a heavy item. The prospect just now is bad, for immense stocks have to be sold off, a necessary step which must paralyse trade. The Banks will suffer largely, and Manchester will be extensively flecced.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Continental news is meagre and unsatisfactory. At Versailles, the factions are all feathering their arrows, and are making but a poor show. M. Thiers is resolute and courteous, and looks very like a winner. The move at Berlin of the removal of Prince Bismarck from the Prussian Ministry is not yet fathomed. Von Roon, who succeeds him, is clearly bent on identical policy, namely, the reduction of the powers of the Barons and the social elevation of the farmers, with the view to stop emigration. My belief is, that Bismarck seeing that another war with France is inevitable, is under conviction that the Pope's influence may cause disaffection in South Germany, where Ultramontanes abound, and is therefore determined to set that matter right in his usual vigorous manner. He, of course, must arrange matters with Russia, Austria, and Italy, which I imagine he can easily do. Italy only requires to be let alone, and Austria protected from Russian encroachments. Russia, therefore, presents the difficulty, as she will require condonation for her aggressiveness. It is singular that at this juncture, negociations should have commenced between Great Britain and Russia relative to the strides of the latter in Central Asia. The belief is, that Lord Granville approves of Russian progress, but insists on the independence of Afghanistan, and on other material guarantees, which Germany may perhaps secure. Count Beust has not as yet moved in the matter of the Duc de Grammont's charges. Spain continues weighed down by Cuba; petty insurrections are continually appearing, but seem to be easily suppressed.

THE MUTINY ON THE AURORA.

The Royal Navy has latterly been distinguishing itself in rather an uncreditable manner. A mutiny, which at first threatened to be of a serious character, occurred on the 3rd Jan., on board her Majesty's frigate *Aurora*, 28 guns, now lying in the basin at Devonport.

In consequence of dereliction of duty on the part of some of the men, the leave of all was ordered by the Commander to be stopped, whereupon the crew went below in great anger, tossed the heavy shot about, unshipped the guns, hurled a barrel of tar down the hold, knocked the lamps out of the hands of the guards sent to arrest them, and threatened to throw a gun into the engine-room. They were with great difficulty restrained. Subsequently the Captain addressed and pacified them. A Court of Enquiry has since been sitting, but the proceedings are kept profoundly secret.

CASUALTIES TO MEN-OF-WAR.

A despatch received by the *Western Morning News*, from its Madeira correspondent, announces casualties during the late gale to three of the finest of our ironclads—the *Northumberland*, *Hercules*, and *Sultan*—the former of which has sustained serious damage. It appears that while the *Northumberland* lay at single anchor, her cable parted close to the blocks at five o'clock on Christmas morning. The officer of the watch displayed exemplary activity, and steam was got up within twenty minutes, but not before the *Northumberland* had been driven against the ironclad *Hercules*, carrying away the latter's jibboom and topgallantmast. The *Northumberland* was shortly afterwards brought up by anchors, and her officers were congratulating themselves upon having only sustained the loss of three boats and being prevented from going ashore by the collision with the *Hercules*, when, during breakfast-time, it was noticed that the vessel had a strong list to port. Upon that a search was made, and it was found that she had a large hole in her side, and two compartments filled with water. The sea was too rough that day to send down divers, but next morning the men reported that they had found a hole inside five feet long by two feet wide, which, doubtless, had been caused by contact with the ram of the *Hercules*. One part of the iron plate was bent outwards, the other twisted inwards.

The two filled compartments appearing quite water-tight, it was decided to proceed immediately for Gibraltar, and the *Northumberland* accordingly did so, accompanied by the *Hercules*. On her arrival there it was decided to send her to Malta for repair.

The new ironclad *Sultan* has also sustained damage, the extent of which is unknown, by having touched the ground at Ferrol during a storm.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

It seems that some time ago, England, the United States, and France entered into a specific agreement relative to the Sandwich Islands, the effect of which was, that neither of the three powers should possess them. Either France or the United States forgot to sign this agreement. I do not know which. In a military point of view the possession of the islands is of the first national importance.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

I can hardly see how and when this labour question is to end. There has occurred a Strike in the Coal and Iron Trade of South Wales, which will, if persisted in, produce far-reaching consequences. We are told to-day that the shops of the Great Western Railway at Swindon have stopped work from pure inability to obtain the coal which supplied their motive power, and this is but an instance of effects of the Strike to be traced on every side. It is not the ironmasters and coalowners, or the colliers and ironworkers merely, who are interested in the settlement of the dispute which has arisen. The whole community in the South and West of England must be anxious to see it accomplished. The result of the meeting of ironworkers to be held at Merthyr to-day will be watched with the keenest desire that it may produce peace. Why should it not bring about a settlement? Each party to the dispute professes to act upon reasonable motives, and to be amenable, therefore, to the influence of reason. The immediate conflict is primarily due to the conduct of the ironmasters. They gave notice that wages must be reduced 10 per cent; and they allege as the ground and justification of the notice that the price of iron has so declined as to necessitate the reduction. The men do not deny the principle of the reasoning thus employed, but they question the statement of facts on which it proceeds. They acknowledge that prices might decline so that it would be incumbent upon them to accept 10 or even 20 per cent. reduction in wages if the manufacture of iron was to be maintained, but they deny that any such decline has in fact happened. The issue is thus one of fact, the proof of which lies in the hands of the ironmasters alone; and it would be deplorable if any objections not in themselves thoroughly substantial were allowed to stand in the way of the settlement of a dispute thus reduced to a comparatively narrow issue of fact.

At Salford a disaster has occurred in which a considerable number of persons were much injured, and the lives of over 200 placed in jeopardy. A tea-meeting was being held in the Mission-hall, the floor of which gave way, precipitating the mass of people into a large coal-cellar beneath. Naturally the panic was extreme, and it was some time before the struggling men, women, and children could be extricated. It was then found that eight persons had been so much hurt as to require instant removal to the Dispensary, while an equal number, less dangerously injured, were able to proceed to their own homes. The *Telegraph* Correspondent telegraphs that it was hoped no fatal consequences would ensue.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Ellora*, Capt. Fraser, from Bombay 28th ult., Galle 3rd and Penang 9th instant, with the English Mail of 10th January, arrived on Saturday. The following telegrams have not yet been published in Hongkong.

(From the Ceylon Observer.)

LONDON, 28th January.

The *Times* publishes a letter denying authoritatively the joint guardianship of the Prince Imperial by the Empress and Prince Napoleon, and reaffirming the existence of two Bonapartist factions. It is stated that Prince Napoleon awaits the course of events.

Three thousand pounds sterling have been subscribed to a fund for the survivors of the ship *Northfleet*. The Queen subscribed £200, and sent a sympathising letter to the sufferers.

LONDON, 29th January.

The Livingstone Congo Expedition left Sierra Leone on the 27th December.

LONDON, January 29th.

Mr. Skipworth, Barrister, has been fined £500 and three months' imprisonment, and the Tichborne Claimant admitted to bail on his own recognizances for £500, for language at a meeting at Brighton, after judgment had been passed on Messrs. Whalley and Onslow.

Forty-two Internationalists were arrested here last night.

Final Protocol of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty was signed to-day.

LONDON, January 30th.

The latest advices from St. Petersburg state that public opinion is much excited by accounts of atrocities upon Russian prisoners in Khiva. The Expedition is much applauded, and the exemplary punishment of the Khan demanded.

Great and vigorous preparations are being made, and the force will probably number 50,000 men. Princes and others of high rank have volunteered.

M. Thiers declines to accept the proposals of the Committee of Thirty.

LONDON, 31st January.

The Queen of Spain has been delivered of a Prince.

The Spanish steamer *Manila*, which is supposed to have been the destroyer of the *Northfleet*, arrived at Lisbon, and left suddenly.

TERRIBLE MISTAKE—A BOY KILLED BY A HUNTER.

(From the Missouri Democrat.)

KIDDVILLE, Mo., Dec. 11th, 1872.

One of the most distressing accidents that ever occurred in this community, and resulting in the death of a lad about twelve years old, son of Isaac N. Wise, living two miles south of this place, took place yesterday, 10th inst. The particulars are as follows: Stephen Purse, a neighbor, was out hunting, and having raised a flock of turkeys with his dog, the turkeys, as he supposed, alighted in a grove of timber some half a mile distant from where he raised them. He followed quickly on until he had gained the summit of a hill, and looking northward, he saw a turkey (as he supposed) in a leafy tree, some seventy-five yards distant. He quickly raised his gun (a Spencer carbine throwing an ounce ball) and fired, and instantly the sharp scream of a child rang out on the clear cold air. Mr. Purse ran quickly to the tree, where he found he had shot and killed the above lad, who, it appears, in company with his little brother, had treed a squirrel, and had climbed up the tree to chase it out, and thus lost his life. Several persons were on the ground in a few minutes, and found the boy still up in the tree sitting almost in a natural position, his body still clinging to the limbs of the tree, but his soul had gone to eternity. He was shot through the heart, consequently was killed instantly. It has cast a gloom over the entire community. It was truly heart-reading to see and hear the cries of the heart-broken mother as she bent over the form of her loved one that had been suddenly snatched from her embrace. Both parents, and Mr. Purse, have the sympathy of the entire community. An inquest was held by Squire Davis, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts—that it was purely accidental.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The *Telegraph's* Correspondent at St. Petersburg writes on the 24th of December:—"The note understood to have been forwarded by the English Government concerning affairs in Central Asia is likely to cause a little stir. It has taken the Russian Government quite by surprise, for the general tone of the English press had given them an idea that the English Government was perfectly indifferent to all that passed in those regions; and they were quite unprepared for any energetic phrases from us on the subject. There are apprehensions that it may lead to some serious misunderstanding, but I do not doubt for a moment that the Russians will change their tone should they discover that what has been said has really been said in earnest. The impression here is, that the English Government may have become alarmed on hearing that a Grand Duke is to be sent to the neighbourhood of the troops operating against Khiva—though, in this empire, it is quite natural to find a

CHINESE IN PITTSBURGH.

A despatch from Pittsburgh states that the importation by the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company of a number of Chinese, who have been introduced into the general workshops at Beaver Falls, has caused considerable dissatisfaction among the white workmen. The Chinese employed number nearly 160, the latest addition having just arrived. It is alleged that on their arrival an attempt was made to introduce a number of those who had first been employed into the more advanced branches of the business. To this the regular workmen objected, and it is alleged that they were requested to instruct the Chinese in the finer branches of the business, only to be discharged as soon as the Chinese could do the work. As a result many white workmen from the various departments gave up their situations, and have come to Pittsburgh in search of other employment. It is stated that the Chinese do the work for $25 (gold) per month, which heretofore paid the white workmen $80 per month.

SPAIN AND SLAVERY.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Independence Belge* remarks that Senor Castelar, the brilliant orator of the Republican Minority, surpassed himself in the debate on the proposed immediate abolition of slavery at Puerto Rico. After declaring that the Spanish Antilles ought always to belong to the mother-country; that Spain ought not to lose a single portion of her territory; that she ought to claim all, even though it were the Rock of Gibraltar—he drew an admirable picture of the situation of the Republics of America, and demonstrated that all fears in regard to the abolition of slavery were fantastic, and the reform in that direction could alone assure to Spain the possession of her colonies. He closed his speech with the words, "Deputies of the majority—In returning to your homes to-night you will be able to say, 'We who yesterday were obscure and unknown men, have to-day become immortal. We belong to the race of Christ, of Washington, of Lincoln, because we have pronounced, without fear, the word Liberty; because we have placed our name at the foot of the greatest human work, at the foot of the definitive redemption of all the slaves.'" Senor Martos, one of the ministers, afterwards said, "The debate is closed; Senor Castelar has pronounced the last word; the slaves of Puerto Rico are already free. The measure which the Government shall submit to you will be only the form by which we shall realise this great design; the inspired words of Senor Castelar have consecrated from this moment the liberty of these men."

THE POPE AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The *Soir* has the following:—

"The Pope, informed that an establishment of a doubtful character, called the 'Crystal Palace,' had been opened beside the College of the Jesuits (at Rome,) and justly alarmed by the fact, has written the following letter to the King of Italy—

"'Sire—I am older than your Majesty, and, before you, I shall have to render an account to God of my actions.

"'But the day will come when your Majesty, in your turn, will be called upon to answer for your actions before the Supreme Judge.

"'But as we Kings (*nous autres Rois*) are often kept by those who most approach us in ignorance of what passes around us, I suppose that your Majesty has no knowledge of the infamous establishment to which the cynical paragraph enclosed, from a Roman journal, relates—an establishment contiguous to a school where young men are trained. I cannot believe that if your Majesty had been informed of it you would have suffered it to exist.

"'PIUS IX.'

"A nobleman of his Holiness's suite carried this letter to the Quirinal, and waited for the King's reply. The King, surprised, caused the Papal messenger to be introduced, and after having read the letter, told him courteously that he would comply with the desire of his Holiness.

"Cavaliere Bolis was sent for in haste, and, by Royal order, the 'Crystal Palace' was closed the same day. The King will pay any expense there may be connected with a suit which the proprietor of the house in question intends to bring for the purpose of obtaining damages. A Royal aide-de-camp carried his Majesty's answer to the Pope. It is a letter of three pages, which gave considerable satisfaction at the Vatican. Among other things the King says he considers himself happy in having realised the unity of Italy, and that the only cloud that now darkens his life is that he has not yet been able to bring about a reconciliation of himself with the Holy Father. The letter is thus signed: 'Your Holiness's most devoted son, Victor Emmanuel.'"

THE RACING CALENDAR.

(*Telegraph.*)

"The Racing Calendar for the year 1872, by C. J., E., and J. P. Weatherby—Volume the One Hundredth." It would be difficult to conceive a more suggestive text for an essay upon British Horse-racing than the simple announcement which has just been quoted. The influence and characteristics of an Imperial nation are to be sought almost as much in its fashions, tastes, and amusements as in its laws, polity, and institutions. "How small," sings Oliver Goldsmith, pursuing the same train of thought, "of all that human hearts endure, That part which Kings or laws can cause or cure!" The hundred volumes of the "Racing Calendar," which trace the chronicles of the British Turf almost from the foundation of the Jockey Club until the year now drawing rapidly to its close, are well calculated to furnish material for study to the philosopher, historian, or statesman, as well as to racing men. In his recent speech at Liverpool, Mr. Gladstone told us that the aggregate of wealth accumulated within these little islands during the present century, and more especially during its last twenty years, outweighs the universal accretion of all previous centuries since the days of the first use of coined money. That these words admit of easy verification might be shown by a thousand trite illustrations. For the present it will be sufficient to confine ourselves to two volumes which have lately seen the light, and which, if we are not overrating our text, are better qualified to give us an insight into the character and idiosyncrasies of two powerful nations than an elaborate investigation of the distinctions between a Republican and *Monarchical form of polity*. We allude to the two volumes, whereof one—the "Racing Calendar," has just been published by Messrs. Weatherby, in London; while the other—the "Trotting Register"—owes its origin to Mr. J. H. Wallace, of New York. Although the Transatlantic periodical has seen scarcely more years than the British annual has known decades, it is doubtful whether the correctness of Mr. Gladstone's estimate as to the marvellous amount of wealth acquired within the last twenty years is not more strikingly confirmed by the statistics of American trotting than by those of British horse-racing. It is true that between the first and the hundredth volumes of Messrs. Weatherby's series there is no less difference of bulk and diversity of character than between the London of 1772 and the London of 1872. But, on the other hand, in rapidity of growth and excellence of performance, trotting has within the last quarter of a century made greater strides in the United States than horse-racing has achieved in Great Britain and Ireland. We incline to the opinion that the affection of our Transatlantic kinsmen for trotting is due rather to climate and geographical causes than to national tastes or ethnical proclivities. But, be this as it may, it is indisputable that the American trotter of 1872 is a much more wonderful animal than his predecessor in 1852, and that, while upon the British turf we have many *laudatores temporis acti* who maintain that Cremorne and Wenlock are immeasurably inferior to Plenipotentiary and Touchstone, it would nowhere be possible to find an American to dispute that Goldsmith Maid and Dexter are, in poor Hiram Woodruff's phrase, the "acknowledged monarchs of the trotting world."

Turning for a moment to Mr. Wallace's pages, we find that less than a dozen years have passed since it was the custom in the United States to regard 2 min. and 30 sec. as what is called the "time test" of a fast trotter. In 1862 the list of horses that had done the their mile in two and a half minutes or less was as scanty as the amount of bread consumed by Falstaff when compared with his immoderate absorption of sack. When Hiram Woodruff—the greatest driver and trainer of trotting horses that the United States has hitherto produced—was a youth of twenty, the time test of excellence in a roadster was that he should be able to do his mile in 2 min. 40 sec. In the year 1860 this test was advanced some ten points, and no trotter would have fetched a high price unless he could do his two miles under five minutes. But in 1872 we find that the standard of excellence is still on the rise. Whereas, in 1862, the horses that had trotted a mile in two and a half minutes might have been counted upon the fingers of both hands, readers of the last volume of the "Trotting Register" will discover without difficulty that, in 1872, such horses may be reckoned by hundreds. In point of fact, the time test of excellence in the perpetually advancing trial of speed which the Bloomingdale Road constantly witnesses, has now advanced from 2 min. 30 sec. to 2 min. 20 sec. per mile. Mr. Wallace chronicles the performances of six prodigies, which, by the way, are said to be the greatest earthly objects of admiration to President Grant. The names of Flora Temple, George Palmer, Lady Thorne, Lucy, Dexter, and Goldsmith Maid, are almost as much revered and honoured in certain circles of the United States as the memories of George Washington and Robert E. Lee in the State of Virginia. When it is remembered that in each successive race for the Two Thousand Guineas, the finest thoroughbred horses in England take little less than two minutes to *gallop* over the Rowley Mile, it must be admitted that the performance of Goldsmith Maid, when she *trotted* a mile in 2 min. 16¾ sec., is indeed a marvel of speed. Nothing like it has ever been accomplished by a trotter in any other part of the world. As regards the trotting Turf, it must be confessed that the United States, like Eclipse, are first, and that all other civilised nations are nowhere. No wonder that Goldsmith Maid and Dexter are names of power and influence throughout the length and breadth of the Union. During the recent journey of Goldsmith Maid from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, it was amusing to read the diffuse details as to the health and whereabouts of the famous mare, which appeared daily in the columns of our Transatlantic contemporaries. None of the Royal "progresses" of ancient or modern Queens and Empresses were ever more minutely chronicled than the particulars of a journey from New York to San Francisco performed last summer by the Queen of the American trotting Turf. Nor can it fail to attract the notice of every English sporting man who visits the United States, that the performances of each illustrious trotter are as well known to every intelligent American as the incidents of George Washington's life, or the full-flavoured jokes of good Abraham Lincoln.

The hundredth volume of Messrs. Weatherby's "Racing Calendar," although devoid of such startling features as its American companion, gives on the whole a satisfactory assurance of the condition and prospects of the British Turf. In the first place there seems to us no small ground for gratification in the fact that the volume is less bulky than its two or three immediate predecessors. There is cause for rejoicing rather than for regret over the record that whereas the race-horse duty was paid in 1868-69 upon 2,532 horses—the largest number ever trained simultaneously in Great Britain—the figure has fallen, for 1871-72, to 2,473. We have again and again lifted up our parable in these columns against a practice which seems to us most pernicious, though it finds great favour in the eyes of modern Turfites—the practice of starting the same horse a dozen times where he ought not to run more than once or twice. The late Lord George Bentinck was the first to set the mischievous example of showing how a peerless racer might be ruined, when he ran Crucifix off her legs in about ten months. Unfortunately, he has never lacked modern successors to imitate his mistaken policy. Conspicuous among them, Colonel Pearson lost the Middle Park and Oaks with his almost matchless filly Achievement, by reason of his eagerness to pull her out for petty races at Ascot and Epsom Spring Meetings. The premature death of one of the speediest mares that ever trod the turf may not unreasonably be attributed to the excessive strain which her owner imposed upon her youthful frame. It seems to us a matter for no slight congratulation that the close time during which flat-racing has been interdicted by the Jockey Club has diminished the bulk of the "Racing Calendar," which records the chronicle of "Races Past" during the year that is now closing. We have already stated that race-horse duty was paid on fewer horses in 1872 than in 1869; but the volume before us contains figures which afford still greater matter for satisfaction. It tells us that while 2,539 horses started in 1870 and 2,483 in 1871, no more than 2,098 were seen at the post in 1872. These figures seem to us of better augury for the prospects of British horse-racing than the enormous prices realised for Blair Athol, Gladiateur, and Breadalbane at the famous Blenkiron sale. But, amidst the many thoughts suggested by the two volumes which we owe to Messrs. Weatherby and Mr. Wallace, there is one which, being prospective, is pregnant with interest. As regards the series of Calendars that for a century have issued from Oxendon-street—in which the office of the first James Weatherby was situated—and from Old Burlington-street, the hundredth volume prompts the question, "What will be the state of the British Turf in the year 1972?" There was no Derby and there was no St. Leger in 1772—will there be any celebration of these now famous races in 1972? On the other hand, while the "Trotting Register," with its manifest evidences of the increasing popularity of the great Transatlantic sport, gives abundant hope and promise for the future, it is impossible to resist the impression that all the enterprise and ingenuity of our kinsmen will be unable to make much advance upon the "time-test" already established by the flying hoofs of Goldsmith Maid and Dexter.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY 21ST, EVENING.

New Patna, $652½ to $657½, cash and credit; New Benares, $587½ to $590, cash and credit, nominal; Old Patna, $640 to $645, cash and credit; Old Benares, $577½ to $582½, cash and credit; Malwa, $585, cash; Malwa, $600 on credit, with allowance in weight. Market quiet for all kinds.

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Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—5 to 6 per cent. discount.

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SALES ON FEBRUARY 22ND, 1873.

As reported by Chinese.

Old Saigon Rice, 6,000 piculs, at $1.46, by Yee-foong to local trader.

New Saigon Rice, 2,000 piculs, at $1.58, by Yee-foong to local trader.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $66.00, by Kwong-wing-shun to travelling trader.

Fungus, 20 bags, at $48.50, by Kwong-wing-shun to travelling trader.

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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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FOR NEW YORK.

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Le Gérant du Consulat de France,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.
1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, KWONG-KEE-TONG, has purchased the whole Furniture and Stock-in-trade of the KING-LUN Piece-goods Shop, No. 21, Jervois Street, and the transfer will take place on the 27th February instant. If debts are due to any gentlemen, Foreign or Native, the Undersigned will not be responsible for them, but will have to be settled by the former partners of the shop. The business will in future be carried on by the Undersigned, under the style of KING-LUN KWONG-KEE, and the late partners of KING-LUN Shop will have no interest in it.
KWONG-KEE-TONG.
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Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN FORSTER & Co.,
Agents.

The list of Charges for remetalling, or docking vessels for examination, painting iron-ships, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.
tf 874 May 3

THE SHAMEEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL invite TENDERS for an IRON GIRDER BRIDGE, to be erected over the Canal on the North side of the Settlement.

Particulars may be ascertained from the Undersigned, with whom tenders are to be lodged on or before the 2nd proximo.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
ALFRED HUTCHISON.
18d 250 Canton, 8th February, 1873.

HOTEL D'EUROPE,
Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8, Hollywood Road, Hongkong.

FIRST RATE ACCOMMODATION FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE.
WINES & LIQUEURS OF SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

The Cuisine is under the able management of Monsieur EMILE BELLON, lately Cook to the "Grand Hotel de Paris," and formerly in the employ of the Marquis de La Rochefoucault, of the Princess Swaroff of Russia, and at the Bathing Establishments of Monaco and Vichy.

Orders for Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners, Ball Suppers, Picnics, and for every description of Pastry and Cakes, executed with care and at moderate rates.

E. ESTARICO & Co.,
Proprietors.
3m 2074 Hongkong, 25th November, 1872.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, AND BOMBAY.

ON THUESDAY, the 27th February, 1873, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*MEI-KONG*," Commandant FOACHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 26th February, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

O. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*CHINA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*CHINA*" will be due at San Francisco about April 3rd, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.

Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

No Freight received after noon of the 26th instant. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, February 12th, 1873.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *ELLORA*, Captain C. FRASER, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 6th March, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 5th idem.

The *Ellora* connects at Galle with the S. S. *Mirzapore*, proceeding to Southampton via the Suez Canal.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Austral an Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 24th February, 1873.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will also.

For Shanghai.—Per steamer *Flintshire*, to-day, the 24th instant,

Extracts.

TEACHING PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Eighty little urchins
Coming through the door,
Pushing, crowding, making
A tremendous roar,
Why don't you keep quiet?
Can't you mind the rule?
Bless me! this is pleasant,
Keeping public school.

Eighty little pilgrims
On the road to fame!
If they fail to reach it,
Who will be to blame?
Rich and lowly stations,
Birds of every feather,
On a common level
Here are brought together.

Dirty little faces,
Loving little hearts,
Eyes brimful of mischief,
Skilled in all the arts.
That's a precious darling!
What are you about?
"May I pass the water?"
"Please may I go out?"

Boots and shoes are shuffling,
Slates and books are rattling,
And in the corner yonder,
Two pugilists are battling!
Others cutting didoes,
What a botheration!
No wonder we grow crusty
From such association.

Anxious parents drop in,
Merely to inquire
Why his olive branches
Do not shoot higher?
Says he wants his children
To mind their p's and q's,
And hopes their brilliant talent
Will not be abused.

Spelling, reading, writing,
Putting up the young ones,
Fanning, scolding, fighting,
Spurring on the dumb ones,
Gymnasts, vocal music!
How the heart rejoices
When the singer comes
To cultivate the voices.

Institute attending,
Making out reports,
Giving object lessons,
Class drills of all sorts;
Reading dissertations
Feeling like a fool—
Oh, the untold blessing
Of keeping public school.

MOLES.

Ladies have a horror of those black eminences on the face called moles. Even homely men dislike them, but there they ordinarily remain as guides in giving a description of an applicant for a passport. A mole is a thickening of the epidermis, or outer skin, probably induced by an obstruction in the outward ends of a cluster of sudorific ducts or sweat tubes. To be clear of them readily, run a fine needle through one side to the other. Let an assistant take hold of both ends of the needle and pull so as to make a neck of clear skin at the base. It is neither painful, difficult, nor attended with hardly a tinge of blood. Next ligate that neck behind the out-dragged mole with a delicate, strong, waxed silk thread, that cuts off the circulation; clip away the unused thread and wait. A slight local inflammation ensues, which is the gluing together the new surface of the stretched skin. In a few days the old offence drops off, deprived of nutrition, leaving no scar. If a little reddish by the remains of a subsiding inflammation, wet the spot occasionally with cold water. Proceed to the next, and the next, seriatim. Before aware of it any mole-disfigured face may become as good as new.

THE LOVES OF ELIZABETH.

The sex of Elizabeth, of England, was a physiological blunder. Many of her most serious defects arose from her not having been a man, as nature must originally have designed. With a masculine will, a masculine character, and a masculine ambition, she had all the feminine weaknesses without any of the feminine graces or charms. Her vanity was in excess of her pride, and, in spite of her unquestionable greatness, rendered her ridiculous through life. She was ever anxious to be loved, and had the exceeding misfortune to be least lovable when she loved most. There was no great need of affection in her stubborn spirit, no yearning for sympathy in her self-sufficient nature, no inappeasable craving for what the romanticists would call intercourse of soul. She wanted lovers more than love, because lovers flattered her inordinate vanity, and told her, as lovers usually do, that which she secretly thought of herself. She never tired of hearing she was the Virgin Queen, and never acted as if she relished the arrogated honor. Coquetry she would have carried to a perilous degree, if there had been anything perilous in such a homely Amazon. Not one of all the men she had desperate and protracted flirtations with, not even Raleigh, nor Leicester, nor Essex—cared a *maravedi* for her in the way she wished them to; but from reasons of state, and from motives of policy, they pretended to adore her.

Crafty courtiers as they were, it must have been difficult for them to refrain from laughing in Elizabeth's face when they called her beautiful, or when they compared her voice to the tones of the lute. They had passed through many hardships, but nothing harder than to address Euryale in the language becoming to Agalaia. Raleigh showed his keenness of insight when he spread his rich mantle beneath her ungainly feet, and Leicester his understanding of character when he wrote to her that her lovely image banished sleep from his pillow. Of her numerous suitors none would have given a fillip for her heart, but much for her crown—the sole aim of their gallant masquerading.

The secret loves of Elizabeth and Seymour, and Raleigh, and Leicester, and Essex, and others, have often been written, and not, it is to be presumed, without a basis of truth. But love is a fine baptism for relations springing from vanity on one side and from consideration of diplomacy on the other. The princess in her early years appeared to be fond of Seymour, and it is charitable to think she was. Pretty stories have been told of the Countess of Nottingham's withholding the ring sent to the Queen by Essex before his execution, and of the consuming sorrow which Elizabeth suffered after his death. The stories are dramatic and interesting, their chief defect being that they are entirely untrue. The woman whose reputation had been almost irreparably injured by her connection with a man of whom she could calmly say after his execution, "His loss is not so much, for although he had large wit he had little judgment," would not be likely to be troubled by remorse for deliberately sending her nearest friend to the scaffold.

Elizabeth could not forgive in any of her sisters the possession of gifts and graces which she must have been privately conscious were lacking in herself. Mary Stuart's unpardonable offence was her beauty and seductive charm, and her rival was never able to regard with kindness the men who, willing to forget the woman in the sovereign, had sought her hand, and afterward wedded where inclination led. There is a species of dismal compensation in all conditions of life. If Elizabeth failed to awaken in any masculine breast the flame with which she hoped to kindle the torch of her vanity, and if her vestal assumptions were not always credited, she had the good fortune, so surrounded was she by distinguished soldiers, statesman, and scholars, to shine with the light reflected from them, and bear in history a glow not her own.—*Junius Henri Brown in December Galaxy.*

DANCING BY PROXY.

Among the amusements of Oriental nations dancing is a general favorite. But let not the uninitiated suppose that by dances are meant waltzes or cotillions, round dances or quadrilles, all of which involve an amount of muscular exertion quite inconsistent with Eastern ideas of pleasure. No: the Oriental has a fashion of his own in regard to the dance; and whenever he feels inclined to indulge his Terpsichorean proclivities, he does so not by dancing himself, but by having his slaves do it for him. Kings and princes, lords and ladies, recline at ease upon cushions of velvet, whiling away the lagging hours in sipping sherbet from golden cups, scenting the breath of fragrant flowers, or watching the curling wreathes of smoke from still more fragrant cheroots, while bands of dancing slaves exhibit their grace and dexterity for the entertainment of the august company. I remember a ball given by a British merchant at the capital of Siam in honor of his queen's birthday, when several Siamese nobles were among the guests, and in the early portion of the evening vied with each other in complimenting their host on the brilliancy of his entertainment. Knowing him to be wealthy, convivial and fond of display, they naturally expected something very fine in the way of dancing. Their sensations may be imagined when the Scotch bagpipes, played by an old sailor, struck up the only music which had been found available, and the European members of the company went whirling and whizzing past as reel, jig, and Highland fling followed each other in quick succession. Dumb with surprise and dismay, the nobles rushed *en masse* from the house, entered their boats and ordered the caramen to pull furiously for the mission-houses, situated some two miles lower down the river. It was verging toward midnight, but some of the missionaries were still busy in their libraries, and the excited nobles, first knocking furiously at the door, and then entering without waiting for a response, called clamorously, "Help, help for your countrymen! The foreigners at the British godowns are all gone crazy: they are dancing for themselves!"
—*December number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

NIAGARA FALLS DRY FOR A DAY.

The winter of 1848 had been intensely cold, and the ice formed on Lake Erie was very thick. This was loosened around the shores by the warm days of Early spring. During the day a stiff easterly wind moved the whole field up the lake. About sundown the wind chopped suddenly around and blew a gale from the west. This brought the vast tract of ice down again with such tremendous force that it filled the neck of the lake and the outlet so that the outflow of the water was very greatly impeded. Of course it only needed a very short space of time for the falls to drain off the water below Black Rock. The consequence was, that when we arose in the morning at Niagara, we found that our river was nearly half gone. The American channel had dwindled to a respectable creek. The British channel looked as though it had been smitten with a quick consumption and was fast passing away. Far up from the head of Goat Island, and out into the Canadian rapids, the water was gone, as it was also from the lower end of Goat Island, out beyond the tower. The rocks were bare, black and forbidding. The roar of Niagara had subsided almost to a moan. The scene was desolate, and but for its novelty and the certainty that it would change before many hours, would have been gloomy and saddening. Every person who has visited Niagara will remember a beautiful jet of water which shoots up out of the water about forty rods south of the outer Sister in the great rapids, called, with a singular contradiction of terms, the "Leaping Rock." The writer drove a buggy from near the head of Goat Island out to a point above and near to that jet. With a log cart and four horses he had drawn from the outside of the outer island a stick of pine timber, hewed twelve inches square and forty feet long. From the top of the middle island was drawn a still larger stick, hewed on one side, and sixty feet long. There are few places on the globe where a person would be less likely to go lumbering than in the rapids of Niagara, just above the brink of the Horse-shoe fall. All the people of the neighborhood were abroad exploring recesses and cavities that had never before been exposed to mortal eyes. The writer went some distance up the shore of the river. Large fields at the muddy bottom lay bare. The singular syncope of the waters lasted all the day, and night closed over the strange scene. But in the morning our river was restored in all its strength, beauty, and majesty, and we were glad to welcome its swelling tide once more.—*Holley's Niagara.*

WHAT IS IN A PIECE OF WOOD.

We now part with our "old violins" with feelings not unmingled with regret; the very sums of money given for them bear witness to their strange indefinite value and importance—300 guineas is a common price for a fine Stradiuarius. The owner of the "Messie" refused 600 guineas for that unique gem, whilst 800 and even 1,000 guineas have been offered by some who could not get their favourites for less. Fifteen hundred acres of land in Cincinnati were on one occasion given for a Stainer; and as the city of Pittsburg is now built upon that land, we may confidently say that this has turned out to be the heaviest price ever paid for a violin. And what is it that we pay for? A little wood, varnish, paint—a few shillings would buy all the materials; the simplest mechanical knowledge is sufficient to cut up and put together the common fiddle, which is now sold for ten or fifteen shillings, and looks to the novice so much more desirable than the "Messie," or "Pucelle," though not unlike them. Then what do we pay for? We pay for what no money can produce again; we pay for conditions that have passed away; we pay for the inspiration of a matchless workman, and a subtle soul infused into elements which seem beggarly, but have become priceless; we pay for the concentrated experience of not one life, but many, put into a curve or a fluting—for a few thin plates of wood fixed together with an instinct that is dead, but that ere it died made those slips of wood almost a living organism—in some respects more than a living organism, because immortal. There is no reason why the violin should ever wear out. It grows old with its perpetual youth. It sings over the grave of many generations. Time, that sometimes robs it of a little varnish, has no power over its anointed fabric—it need never be tattered. The Joan Carlino viola is 320 years old, and still almost without a scratch. The hard perennial substance steeped in the silicate-like varnish, has well-nigh turned to stone, but without losing a single quality of sweetness or resonance. The violin is the only fossil that still lives, and lives with a fulness that contrasts mysteriously enough with the failing, sickly, and withering generations of man. Even should mishaps bruise or break its beauty it can be endlessly restored—it is never fit for death; it survives a thousand calamities; nay, even when cut up, dismembered, its several parts scattered through a dozen workshops and through 500 years, it lives on with a kind of metempsychosis in new forms, and still clings strangely to its individuality, so that men taking up a patchwork violin, say—it is fine, the front is poor, the head is tame; but then, see, here is a Stradiuarius back. Thus human in its power and pathos, and superhuman in its immortal fabric, the violin reigns the prince of all instruments, and in the hands of a Paganini or a Joachim, the joy and wonder of the civilised world.—*From "Old Violins," by H. R. Haweis, in The Contemporary Review.*

A PERSONAL GLIMPSE OF THE GREAT NAPOLEON.

Napoleon advanced clumsily, wearing a simple blue uniform, and with his little hat under his arm. Varnhagen shall describe him in his own words: "His bearing expressed the struggle between a will that strives after something and contempt for those who must help him to obtain it. He would doubtless have been pleased to make a favourable impression, and yet it seemed hardly worth the trouble of attempting. It would cost him trouble; for truly he had not the gift by nature. Hence carelessness and constraint alternated in his manner, or were sometimes combined in restlessness and dissatisfaction. He first turned to the Austrian Embassy, which formed one extremity of the semicircle. The results of the unfortunate fete gave rise to many questions and observations. The Emperor wished to appear sympathising; he even used a phrase or two expressive of emotion. But he could not at all succeed in this tone, and dropped it almost immediately. His manner was less gracious to the Russian Ambassador Kurakin, and in the course of his further progress round the half circle, some sight or some thought must have violently irritated him; for he flew into frightful anger, stormed out horribly against one of those present, (a by no means important personage, and whose name I have forgotten), was discontented with every answer made to him, kept asking fresh questions, scolded and threatened, and held the poor man a considerable time in the tortures of abasement. The witnesses who stood nearest and beheld the scene, not without anxiety lest their own turn should come next, declared afterward that there had not been the least ground for such fury, and that the Emperor had only sought a pretext for venting his ill humor. They said, moreover, that he was in the habit of intentionally selecting some such poor wight for the purpose, in order that all the others might be cowed, and any thing like a feeling of defiance toward himself crushed into submission. As he passed onward he endeavored to converse with more moderation, but his bad humor made itself felt through all. He spoke brusquely, hastily, flinging down his words, uttered the most indifferent things with passionate rapidity, and even when he wished to speak kindly it sounded, nevertheless, as though he were angry. I have hardly heard so rough and untamed a voice as his. His eyes were deep-set, usually fixed on the ground, and glanced, only by fits and starts sharply and rapidly over those present. When he smiled, only his mouth and part of his cheek smiled; the forehead and eyes remained immovably gloomy. If—as I have sometimes seen on subsequent occasions—he forced these latter to smile also, his countenance wore a still more distorted expression. This combination of smiling and sternness had something about it frightfully repulsive. I know not what to think of the people who found this face 'charming,' and were captivated by his amiability! His features, while possessing undeniable plastic beauty, were cold and hard as marble, strangers to truthfulness, incapable of cordiality. What he said was, whenever I heard him speak, trivial both in matter and expression, without mind, without wit, without power, nay, even at times absolutely vulgar and absurd. Faber, in his *Notices sur l'Interieur de la France*, has spoken in full detail about the questions which Napoleon was accustomed to ask on various occasions, and which have been so often unjustly lauded as showing knowledge and sagacity. I had not then read Faber's book, but later I found everything I had myself seen and heard confirmed in it. The Emperor's catechising not seldom resembled the proceeding of a school-boy, who, not being sure of his lesson, keeps repeating to himself under his breath what he fears he may otherwise forget at the moment it is wanted. This, indeed, is literally true of a visit Napoleon had made a short time before to the great library, where on the staircase he already began to scream out about that classic passage in Josephus where he speaks of Jesus, and seemed really to have no other care at the moment than to exhibit his, apparently, newly acquired bit of erudition. It absolutely appeared as though he had learned his questions by heart. He once asked a man of some consequence from Northern Germany to what country he belonged, and when the gentleman named the place close on the borders of Holland, Napoleon cried out, half defiantly, half delightedly, as he turned away, "*Ah, je sais bien! c'est du Nord, c'est de la Hollande!*" He did not come off so fortunately with Lacepede at the Natural History Collection. There he took the giraffe for a bird, and spoke of the long-necked beast as such to his wife, who, together, with Lacepede, was in a state of consternation at the Emperor's mistake, so much so, that the latter, observing it, angrily broke off his discourse, and went away in excessive dudgeon. The pitiable eagerness with which Napoleon strove to gain admiration in the sphere of social conversation was often downright laughable. He was as unsuccessful in this attempt as—to our misfortune—he was successful in other things. He preferred to make wounding, or at least unpleasant speeches; but even when he tried to say something different, he only reached trivial insignificances at the outside. For example, once at St. Cloud I myself heard him repeat twenty times to a whole row of ladies the same words, "*Il fait chaud.*" It is true that some vigorous sayings are reported of him, and his orders were generally stern and brief. But even here the power is the chief thing, and the force of the words is due to the Emperor, not to the orator. Many happy sallies which his courtiers were in the habit of attributing to him rightfully belonged to others, who respectfully gave up their intellectual property when it pleased His Majesty to pocket it. The gift of eloquence and agreeable expression which belonged to Alexander, Cæsar, and Friedrich could not co-exist with Napoleon's nature; the quality of his mind, and still more his temperament, forbade it. For this very reason, because he found himself totally unarmed on this sort of battle ground, was Napoleon above all other men irritable and sensitive to a clever, sharp or jesting word against himself. And a mocking song, a witty lampoon, could absolutely infuriate him.

"No, it was not in the domains of intellect and fancy, nor by means of eloquent speech, that Napoleon Bonaparte attained his aims. He reached them by his surpassing preeminence as a General, and by the iron force of his will. His real greatness consists in these qualities; and it is not needful inventively to attribute any others to him, in order to make him out one of the most extraordinary men who ever lived.

"A divinity if you will, but a Plutonian, sulphureous, dark divinity; subject at last—as all such are forever—to the superior powers of light. A gloomy, intrinsically unhappy soul. Nothing is clearer to me than that in the midst of his highest triumphs, the man—when we get a glimpse of him as above, beneath the velvet mantles bee-embroidered, and other historical stage properties—was not happy. And there needs no enforcement of copy-book morality to tell us why."—*Temple Bar.*

VARNUM D. COLLINS,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
HONGKONG.
tf 293 Hongkong, 20th February, 1873.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER,
COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
39 and 40, *Praya West*,
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

Insurances.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days,	¼	of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month,	⅓	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months...	½	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months...	¾	do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 335

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

ly 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 22nd February, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.		
COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24... per picul	$112.00 a	$120.00
" 28 a 32... "	122.00 a	135.00
" 36 a 42... "	124.00 a	140.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs ... per piece	$2.20 a	2.25
" 8 a 8½ lbs ... "	2.30 a	2.45
" 9 a 10 lbs ... "	2.88 a	3.50
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed... "	2.15 a	2.45
" 64 a 66 " "	2.60 a	2.75
" 68 a 72 " "	2.95 a	3.60
WHITE SPOTTED DO. ... per piece	2.80 a	2.85
WHITE BROCADES, ... "	2.75 a	2.80
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards ... "	3.70 a	3.80
" 40 " ... "	3.10 a	4.20
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs,... "	1.75 a	1.80
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs ... "	2.25 a	2.30
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS,... "	3.00 a	3.95
DYED BROCADE Do. ... "	3.85 a	3.90
DYED DAMASK Do. ... per piece	5.85 a	6.00
CHINTZ, ... "	1.95 a	2.10
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue... per doz.	0.75 a	0.80
" Brown... "	0.65 a	0.72
" Red... "	0.78 a	0.85
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins. ... per yard	0.35 a	0.36
" Gentian, 22 " ... "	0.28 a	0.32
VELVETEENS, Black... "	0.25 a	0.26
WOOLLEN GOODS.		
SPANISH STRIPES,... per yard	0.85 a	0.87
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet,... per piece	8.20 a	8.30
" " Assorted,... "	7.40 a	7.50
" *HH* Scarlet,... "	8.20 a	8.25
" " Assorted,... "	8.30 a	8.40
CAMLETS, SSS ... "	17.00 a	17.50
" SS ... "	19.75 a	20.00
" S ... "	21.50 a	22.00
" *BBB* ... "	24.00 a	24.50
LASTINGS, ... "	14.50 a	16.00
METALS.		
IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 5 ... per picul	3.60 a	3.85
" Hoop, ... "	5.10 a	5.25
" Bar, ... "	4.25 a	4.50
" Small Round Rod, ... "	3.80 a	3.90
" Wire, ... "	7.50 a	8.75
LEAD, ... "	6.40 a	6.70
SPELTER, English, ... per tub.	4.20 a	4.25
" Swedish, ... "	4.50 a	4.65
TIN, Malacca, ... per picul	38.00 a	39.00
TIN PLATES, ... per box	9.00 a	9.25
SHEATHING METAL, ... per picul	23.50 a	27.00
QUICKSILVER, ... "	114.00 a	116.00
SPELTRE, ... "	7.25 a	7.50
PRODUCE		
COTTON, Shanghai, ... per picul	15.80 a	16.00
" Ningpo, ... "	16.70 a	17.00
" Tientsin, ... "	16.00 a	16.20
" Shantung, ... "	16.00 a	16.50
" Bengal, ... "	16.00 a	16.50
ALUM, ... per picul	1.60 a	1.65
SASSAFRAS, Japan white, ... "	4.20 a	4.50
" Black, ... "	3.60 a	4.25
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 ... "	2.45 a	2.50
" " 2 ... "	2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white, ... "	1.60 a	1.65
" " mill cleaned, ... "	1.60 a	1.65
" Manila, ... "	2.35 a	2.40
" Java, ... "	2.00 a	2.10
" Singapore, ... "	1.90 a	1.95
" Saigon, ... "	1.45 a	1.50
" Arracan, ... "	2.10 a	2.19
" Rangoon, ... "	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE, ... per ton.	8.50 a	7.50
COALS, AFLOAT, ... "	16.00 a	16.50
" English steam, ... "	15.00 a	15.50
" American Anthracite, ... "	14.00 a	14.50
" Sydney, ... "		
WINDOW GLASS ... per box.	4.25 a	4.50
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
BATAVIA, Straits, ... per pcl.	5.00 a	5.50
" Banjar, ... "	4.50 a	4.75
PEPPER White, ... "	22.00 a	22.50
" Black, ... "	13.20 a	13.50
BETEL NUT, ... "	3.25 a	3.50
SANDAL WOOD Malabar, ... "	3.50 a	4.20
" South Seas, ... "	16.00 a	16.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila, ... "	1.80 a	2.00
" Siam, ... "	2.80 a	3.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs...	1.35 a	1.40
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs...	6.10 a	6.20
WHEAT, Tientsin, ... per pcl.	1.90 a	1.95
" California, ... "	2.20 a	2.25
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3 ... "	8.75 a	9.25
" Dk. Brown, ... "	3.40 a	3.50
" West Coast, Dk. Brown, ... "	3.20 a	3.30
" Manila, Dry White, ... "	3.50 a	3.60
" " Dk. Brown, ... "	3.75 a	3.90
CAMPHOR, packed, ... "	16.50 a	17.00
PEAS, White, ... "	2.25 a	2.30
" Green, ... "	2.10 a	2.25
" Black, ... "	1.60 a	1.65
" Yellow, ... "	1.90 a	1.95
MUSHROOMS, Japan, ... "	25.00 a	32.50
SEAWEED, Green, ... "	3.75 a	4.20
" Cut, ... "	4.25 a	4.75
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large, ... "	10.00 a	13.50
" " small, ... "	6.50 a	8.20
VERMICELLI, Tientsin, ... "	7.20 a	7.70
BÊCHE-DE-MER, ... "	16.50 a	17.00
BEES WAX, Japan, ... "	65.00 a	68.00
" Hankow, ... "		

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG. STEAMERS.					
Avoca	Andrews	Brit. str	1008	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Bombay	Howell	Brit. str	360	Sosy Shing	Saigon
Charles Albert	Davies	Brit. str	1326	P. & O. S. N. Co	
China	Gouyan	Fren. str	1278	Grun & Co	
Ellora	W. B. Cobb	Amr. str	3336	P. M. S. S. Co	
Fame	Charles Fraser	Brit. str	1770	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Flintshire	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Glenlyon	Sturrack	Brit. str	1242	Gilman & Co	Shanghai, &c.
Hai-loong	Auld	Brit. str	1350	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Kin-Kiang ‡	Farrow	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	
Kinshiu	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kwangtung	Deville	Amr. str	795	Olyphant & Co	
Manmee	Gibson	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Norna	Bazin	Rus. str	609	Landstein & Co	
Ocean Queen	Milsom	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Pataxet	Frahm	Brit. str	421	E. J. Sage	
Poyang ‡	S. W. Cowig	Amr. str	240	Aug. Heard & Co	
Rosity y Nene	Cary	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	Alchantra	Span. str	689	Order	
White Cloud §	Mott	Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Yot-tung		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
		Brit. str	332	Acheong	
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*					
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Albambra	Nelson	Brit. sh	1242	Russell & Co	
Aldebaran	Mack	Ger. bk	305	Siemssen & Co	
A. Carleton	Carleton	Amr. bk	593	Olyphant & Co	New York
Amaindi	Amaindi	Fren. bk	420	Remedios & Co	
America	J. de Gregory	Peru. sh	1650	Captain	
Camilla Cavour	Astorquia	Peru. sh	843	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Canadiana	Equin	Fren. sh	856	Russell & Co	Portland
Caroline	Lebriquir	Fren. bk	666	Captain	
Channel Queen	Lenfesty	Brit. sh	602	Order	
Cordan	Boysen	Ger. bk	400	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Cutty Sark	Vorraith	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	
Daylight	Bush	Brit. sh	629	Russell & Co	
Don Enrique	L. de la Barrera	Peru. sh	1300	Order	
Emigranto	Pedro Boett	Peru. sh	924	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Emma	Grau	Ger. bk	314	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Enoch Train	Thompson	Amr. sh	1674	Aug. Heard & Co	Manila
Esbern Snare	Saxtorph	Dan. bk	381	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Fangh Balaugh	O'Keefe	Brit. bk	277	Carlowitz & Co	
Frey	Caspersen	Dan. bk	311	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Formosa	Paulsen	Ger. bk	274	Melchers & Co	
Garibaldi	Noyes	Amr. bk	670	Rozario & Co	
Georges	Bachelery	Fren. bk	176	F. Degenaer	
Green Jacket	Krogh	Brit. sh	1053	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Handy	W. Hansan	Siam. sh	632	Chinese	
Hawaii	J. Miller	Haw. bg	202	Chinese	
Imogen	Mathews	Brit. bk	383	Thos. Howard & Co	
Iphigenia	Quedens	Ger. bk	450	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Joachim Christian	Reimer	Ger. bk	490	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Kenilworth	J. Page	Brit. sh	846	Messageries Maritimes	
Kien-yuen-tye	Lange	Siam. bk	390	Chinese	
Lucky	Hellstrom	Siam. bk	424	Chinese	
Lola	Bareno	Peru. sh	904	Order	
Luisa Canevaro	Ventorino	Peru. sh	1300	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Lorelei	G. Green	Ger. bk	328	Bourjau & Co	
Maono	Lencivira	Peru. sh	700	Order	
Maggie	Bisset	Brit. bg	194	Chinese	Tientsin
Mango Capac	Luis Olaguibel	Peru. sh	909	Order	
Morning Star	Lauretsen	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	
Ocean	Guest	Brit. bk	552	Thos. Howard & Co	
Pallas	Luders	Ger. bk	525	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Picard	Herve	Fren. bk	337	Messageries Maritimes	
Providencia	Vidanzanzage	Peru. sh	600	Olano	
Rapid	Hunter	Siam. bk	403	Chinese	
Regina Maris	Onwehand	Ned. bk	646	D. Lapraik & Co	
Rosalie	Jeune	Peru. sh	616	Garcia N. Garcia	
Rotterdam	L. J. Dix	Ned. bk	686	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
San Juan	Don Orbeviaga	Peru. sh	1500	Olano	
Schiller	Dincklage	Ger. bk	370	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Sea Belle	Goggin	Brit. bk	307	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Sophia	Spreckelsen	Siam. bk	304	Chinese	
Star Queen	D. Davis	Brit. bk	679	Captain	
St. Mary	Young	Siam. bk	411	Borneo Co. Limited	
Swiftsure	Cary	Brit. sh	1212	Russell & Co	
Taffarette	Bourge	Fren. bk	500	Russell & Co	
Talbot	Simons	Brit. bk	822	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Triton	C. Jensen	Ger. bk	600	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Villa de Rivadavia	Castillo	Span. bg	281	Brandao & Co	
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pow. Mag	283	Harbor Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adams	Stroud	Hulk	313	Water Police	

Vessel	Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
CANTON.					
Chen-jui	Poynter	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-to	Robinson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chun-hoi	Domée	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Demerara				Customs Chop	
Faidthul Illah	Morrison	Brit. sh	895	Russell & Co	Swatow
Fee-loong	Wright	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Fei-ho	Clayson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Feiwan	Graves	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Ling-feng	Cocker	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Man-nien-tsing		H.I.C.M.	cor.		
M. Lopez	Jose Uriarte	Span'sh	210	Remedios & Co	
Naples	Lescoutaux	Rus. sh	926	Landstein & Co	
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Peng-chao-hai	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-Tsing	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Cheo	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ta-an-lan	Le Buch	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po	De Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
MACAO.					
A. Lavalley	Longin	Fren. str	839	Russell & Co	
Augustine	Barbier	Peru. sh	970	Olano	
Anduizas	Roldan	Span. bk	401	Remedios & Co	
Callao	A. de Aranzon	Peru. sh	1016	Order	
Emigrant	Don P. Boitto	Peru. sh	690	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Hongkong	Irriberri	Peru. sh	458	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Peru	Bassagoiti	Peru. sh	573	Remedios & Co	
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str	140	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Witch	J. Young	Brit. bk	289	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Foochow, &c.
‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*					
SWATOW. *In port on 18th February, 1873.*					
Bob Tail Nag	Edwards	Brit. sch	170	Vincent & Co	
Christianshavn	Djorup	Dan. bk	241	Dircks & Kruger	
Diana	Wade	Fren. sh	711	Frewin & Co	
Fanny	Eaton	Brit. bk	398	Dircks & Kruger	San Francisco
Gaviota	Hosesson	Brit. sch	150	Bradley & Co	*Laid up*
R. H. Jones	Chaplin	Brit. bk	303	Bradley & Co	
Success	Thompson	Siam. bk	393	Chinese	Bagkok
**AMOY.